"The union of takes-the union of lands-The union of States nune can sever-The anton of hearts-the union of hands-And the flag of our Union forever.'

Knoxville, Tenn., July 18, 1866.

C. S. HUBBARD, No. 24, Broad Street, Boston, Mas Is our regularly appointed agent to receive subscription for our paper in the States of Connecticut and Massa

The WHIG can be had every week at the New Depot of R. H. Singleton, Post Office Building Nashville, Tenn.

### Death of Chancellor Rodgers.

Died in this city, after a lingering illness, at o'clock, A. M., on Monday, the 16th instant, He SAMUEL R. RODGERS, Chancellor of the 8th Distri of the State. A good man has left us; one who loss will long be felt and deplored. For the sal of those who will come after us, rather than for o contemporaries, it is proper to have on record memoir of his life and public services. His acti participation in the proceedings of the Constitution al Convention of January, 1865, over which presided, attracted towards him the attention of th country. Shortly afterwards, was widely publish a biographical sketch which we re-produce.

There is, in each of the United States, & class of Te able men and valuable citizens, scarcely known or e-heard of outside their own State, because they happ not to have been concerned in the conduct of national fairs. This results onturally, almost necessarily, frour putuliar system of National and State government To this class belongs the President of the late import Convention of Tennessee. A laustisle desire in the He mind to know something more of one that bro prominently before the country from the retirement private life, requiret, at least, a sketch of his personal h Symuel Ramsey Rodgers was born in Green ville, Ea

Tennessee, one of a numerous family of sons and daugh ters. In early life he was umployed in the calling of father, that of a biacksmith thus, aying the founds ion a rigorous physical constitution, and a health with labor, that have contributed no little to and usefulness. In addition to mechanical slift, h ture aspired to intellectual culture. His academic ies were pursued at the College, now the University East Tennessee, the cander the Presidency of Mr. Di Sherman, a gentleman of Northern birth, a branch the family made illustrions by the memory of Re-Sherman, and understood to have been an uncle of General W. T. Sherman. Pew better instructor well did his pupils profit by his instructions, that af his graduation be was retained several yours as an a are member of the College Faculty. To his habit Illustration and explanation sequired by teaching, skill in so presenting to juries the most intricate leone that they became clear to the unprofesand, however little versed in the matters of law. although of religious parentage, and himself from ear own tastes led him tute the abstrace realms of l study. His law preceptor was the late distingui-Have Lawson White. He came to the andition proce out of success, were no sithfully remissed by the most enthusiastic value fersional reputation and the more solul advantages yer, that in 1845 he was appointed by General Taylor to United States District Attorney for the District of Esc Tennessee, and held the effice until the close of Mr. Fil

When the Black Hawk war broke out in 1832, it may be said of him with literal exactness, as it has been sai of Abraham Lincoln, "he jound a volunteer compan and was made captain." The services of the companwere tendered to the Povernment, through Government Carroll, but the exigency was not decined such as to require their presence in the held. Subsequently, he he he position of Commissary General on the staff of Major General Caswell, with the can's of Colonel. The and tary titler, first of Captain and then of Colonel, the lat citi associated with his name to the community where be lives, every one deemed to have been worthily beston until the experience of the present war has restrict their use to those who have been actively engaged in b

nounced and unequiveral. When the State Convents was called in 1834, to revise the Constitution, a strait effort was made to have incorporated in it the princiof gradual emancipation, so that "ell slaver should i made free against the year 1866." Meetings of circus in various parts of the State prepared memorials it sh offect. Such an one was he d in the county of Knox -Mr. Redgers was prominent in its action. With the lat Judge Robert M. Anderson, W. B. A. Bamesy, late Se-retory of State, and Dr. W. J. Baker, an eminent citize of the county, all slavaholders on well as himself, he ported the resolutions, adopted and prepared the mean rial. Their efforts failed in the Convention, but the could have anticipated. Lugely inter-sted in this apact of property, his treatment of his erreants has exhibit more the protection of a guardian, than the authority e master. In his intercourse with his friends, he he constantly expressed a wish that the time should conwhen they might, with prepriety, be connecipated.

In the high was elected to the Senate of the State, from a
Firth Senatorial Dietrict, over a very popular competitor, b
a majority so decisive as to make the vote almost unmannens. he chairman of the judicious committee, he left a reco-quenthe legislative journals, during a single term, that we

iom follows years of service.

As a cuttern of Knewville, where he has resided the principal part of his life, and in the municipal government of whi has largely shared, few have been more unital or bonor thus acquired, combined with his recognized ability and me at worth, to designate him as the Precident of the great Uni State Convention, at Nadeville, on the Pth of January last

ath of March, 1865, and at the meeting, on the 3 of April following, was elected Speaker of the body During the first Session, he took a prominent par in the legislation which has resulted in the re-estab confirmed the disease, Pulmonary Consumption, of which he died. Being appointed Chancellor, he resigned his post in the Legislature, and assumed the labors of the bench. The business of the Court of Chancery had so accumulated, that the position wa very arduous. During the period he presided, it not too much to say that he secured the general r pect and confidence. Few judicial officers hav made a more successful administration. At the time of his death, he was sixty-right years old; and at no time of his life would the announcement of his death have fallen so heavily upon the community and the country. Had he not been elevated t the bench, the highest and best trait of his character-judicial fairness and a love of exact justicewould have remained undeveloped. As a citizen, interested in all that looks to the general welfare the poise and basance of his mind made his coun sels invaluable to the people, in the feverish and excited times we are passing through.

Thus, one by one, the old counsellers of the State are called away, leaving a higher measure of responsibility to the share of their survivors.

### Meeting of the Bar. KNOXVILLE, July 16, 1866.

At a meeting of the members of the b in the city of Knoxville, convened by reson of the death of Hon. Samuel R. Rodg ers, late Chancellor of the Eighth Distri of Tennessee, which occurred on this morn ing at the residence of L. J. Coker, his reative. Hon. C. W. Jones was called to th Chair, and Col. M. L. Patterson appointed

Thereupon the following resolutions, presented by Hon. C. W. Hall, were adopted It has been communicated to this meeting that the Hon. Samuel R. Rodgers has parted this life on this day. And the moeting has been called to express our sens of the high personal and official character of the deceased, and to unite with his kin- If the Judge were a copperhead, these fellow dred and the community in the expression would pronounce him a great lawyer. But he's a of our sorrow at this public bereavement Pradical. That's the rub. It is, therefore.

Resolved. That we the members of the bar manifest our regard for the memory of the deceased by attending his funeral, which will take place at 9 o'clock to-morrow.

opportunity to participate in the proceed Noshville Press and Tomes. ings, and to give a more full and perfect expression of our sense of the private and public virtues of the deceased and the loss which the country has suffered in his death Resolved. That Hon, Horace Maynard Chairman, Hon. Thos. A. R. Nelson, Col. Governor,

John Baxter, Col. O. P. Temple and M. L. The Enoxville Whig. John Baxter, Col. C. P. The destrict of the Hall, be appointed a committee to draft of the memorial and resolutions expressive e nse of the private and public worth hancellor Rodgers to be presented to th diourned meeting.

Resolved, That the newspapers of this city be requested to publish these proceedings their earliest issue.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned. C. W. Jones, Chairman M. L. PATITERSON, Secretary.

The Bolting Disorganizers.

Most of the time since the Legislature has be rying to organize, there has been a quorum in th ty of Nashville, but to defeat an organization three four would stay out, and refuse to answer to their mes. First one batch would stay out and there other. When warrants were issued for their arst they would put off home. Such men are r efter than rebels, and they are meaner and mor wardly than that class of secessionists who entere he rebel army and fought for their rebellious and

n their revolutionary conduct by President Johnn. But be is an old bolter, and was one of th immortal thirteen" who bolted in the other branch f the Tennessee Legislature more than twon earsage. He bolted in 1861 from the Breckinridg bels, and in 1866 he belted back to them, and from he party that elected him!

reasonable principles. True, they are encouraged

One thing is certain, if these bolters don't come t heir seats, their seats will be declared vacant, and he Governor will issue writs for new elections, and any of them are returned they will be expelle rom the House, as their "illustrious predecessors"

### Amendments Ratifled!

Yes, in the Senate, the Constitutional Amendnents have been ratified by a decisive vote FOURTEEN to SIX! All hail the Radical Se te: The following is the vote in the Senate:

Ayes-Messrs. Aldridge, Bosson, Cate, Cyper Case, Keith, McKinney, McEiwee, Nelson, Powel Senter, Spence, Trimble and Speaker Frierson-14. Nays-Messrs. Carrigan, Frezier, of Knox, Fra-ier, of Wilson, McFarland, Thompson and Smith

The most stupid man in the Senate is Frazier, of Knox, and to add to his misfortune his vanity leads im to believe that he is the greatest man there !-He actually offered an amendment to a Congression law! Think of one branch of the Tennessee Leglature, or of both branches, if the reader pleas oposing to amend the legislation of Congress's there for approval or disapproval! And ; ne stupid man stood up and spoke in defense o idiculous proposition until half of the Senators the chamber. And to complete his own exposu e quoted these lines, and applied them to the Rad-

O wa i some power the giftle gie us,

Verily the time is not far distant when the men ting against the ratification of these Amendments ill be found to have voted to keep Tennessee out of ie Union! The terms required are just and right and men friendly to restoration and peace ought ccept of them without one word of complaint.

### Seeking Notoriety.

have received in an envelope. postage is paid, a paper published in Kentucky. s a little 8 by 10 sheet, full of praise of "My Poli y," and contains two articles denunciatory of Gov. Brownlow. An anonymous note accompanies it equesting us to "pitch in" to the paper. We think it probable the paper was sent from its own office. This is frequently the case with obscure little papers which seek to be advertised through our largely irculated WHIG. They are compensated for the fercest denunciation in being brought into notice From this love of notoriety, broken-down part nacks, who have been politically dead many year assail the Governor and this paper. We can no gratify all these characters by advertising them .-From one of its article on the Governor, we make the following extract:

"This indecent blot upon the fair escutcheon of Pennessee deserves to be buried a million miles be eath the green earth.

The Governor has a right to conclude that the Copper-Johnsons" feel the effect of his blows when hey express a desire to have him "buried a milli-

siles beneath the green earth." Not content with abusing radicals, this editor nakes a very unkind allusion to a member of hi own party, a concrable citizen of this county. I he paper from which we have quoted appears the

"A politician of Tennessee, F. S. Heiskell, abuses Brownlow in imitation of Prentice. The difference -a big dunghill, and a very little dunghill.

## ----

The Eight Bolters. Capt. Heydt, Superintendent of the Capitol, wa appointed Special Sergeant-at-Arms to execute the warrants issued by the House against eight belter who had absented themselves. He appointed two deputies to each bolter, and dispatched them on the ars, with orders to arrest and bring them to th Capitel. The bolters are: Williams, of Carter Martin, of Jackson; Marable, of Benton; Bowen

of Madison; Dunnaway, of Bedford; Foster, Hamilton; Brittle, of Smith; Porter, of Henry. Fifty-six is a quorum, and 52 regularly answers to their names, while these eight revolutionary spiri ssume to control the 52, and to clog the wheels legislation. Nsy, more, they keep the Legislatur session at a cost of \$600 per day, when the whole usiness might have been done in one week, and

saved this expense to the State. It is worthy of remark that the first man that led if in this dirty work was Dunnaway, the immed te representative of Ed. Cooper, and the next wa ics, the representative of the President from the mty of Greene. There is no doubt but that both these men were prompted by instructions from Washington, as both Cooper and Johnson are opsed to the ratification of the amendments, and poper has been writing letters to that effect.

## Judicial Appointment.

Newton A. Patterson, of Roane county, has been missioned Judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit b Brownlow. This appointment will be grating to every loyal man in the State who knows dge Patterson. A more unflinching loyalist, o man of more personal integrity, could not have been selected. In politics Judge Patterson has always been a Democrat. All his life he has been a rsonal and political friend of President Johnson out he has not wan lered off after "strange Gods" as Johnson has. On the contrary, he has not swerved hair's breadth from the lofty attitude of patriotism which characterized A. Johnson's actions and peoches while Military Governor. In this appointhen (while Johnson was a Union man) he support-I him as Military Governor.

There are thousands of old Johnson Democrats in Fennessee who are like Judge P., in full accord with The "true source of all political power, the loy he loyal party of the country which saved the naion. No man ever made a greater mistake than did Andrew Johnson when he supposed that the Union men of Tennessee would become his slaves. o be transferred like so much merchandise to the bel-copperhead party of Isham G. Harris and his niederates in crime.

The dirty little rebel paper of Knoxville, in no ing this appointment, says of Judge P., "We elieve him to be an honest man." Doubtless the udge will be very proud of this compliment, (in a ) but the same little thing says, "We do not dorse his legal proficiency." The devil you say. The Judge will not suffer in the estimation of th onle from this unfavorable expression of the hiredool of Knoxville traitors, cowards and assassins.

## Col. John Netherland.

We are assured by excellent authority that we were mistaken in classing Colon-l Netherland of East Tennessee, with the supporters of Mc Resolved. That an adjourned meeting be Clellan. He voted for Lincoln. We are informappointed to take place at the call of the Law and of the present State Administration. His Chairman, for the purpose of affording our name was used by the Johnson caucus here, in all ed, also, that he is a supporter of the Franchise professional brethren, who are absent any probability, without his approval or knowledge,-

A PRIVATE letter from a Union resident of Alabama states that one of the last acts of the Alabam egislature was to pass a public act, using the term the enemy in referring to the Union srmy, and this act was signed by their newly reconstructed

"Janus-faced." "Now, by'r double-beaded Janus, nature has me

range fellows in her time!"-SHAKSPEARE. Mythology tells us that the heathen god, Janus, was usually represented with two faces, whence he was named Bifrons and Biceps, although at the takng of Falerii, a statue of Janus was found with four aces, and at Rome there was a temple of Janus Quatrifrons. Like the Hindoo god, Ganesa, the worship of Janus began by offering wine and incense, and ecording to Horace, he was known under the title f Matutinas, or the "opener of the day." The placing of gates and doors under the care of the od, resulted in his representation with a staff and key, so that he was known and named the opener Patulcius,) and the shutter (Clusius.) After having lebauched the nymph Carna, he compensated the rail one for the loss of her virtue by giving her the ffice of presiding over door-hinges!

Unfortunately for society, if not for humanity ne myth of Janus has not coased with the dark age f heathenism. The great American Republic, ot possessed of a living, moving breathing, Quad frons, must certainly mourn the presence of an nimated Janus Bifrons. The Roman temple of the Quadrifrons, long since leveled to earth, has been re laced in the city of Washington by the dedication the White House; and the motley multitude wor hip at the shrine of the modern Janus, incarnated the person of Andrew Johnson, a citizen of Tensees, President of the United States, then and there the leading points made. And first, as to Col

When the bleeding Republic of America, struging to retain her treasure of human liberty, o hich bandits and highwaymen sought by force t eprive her, she held high the keys of her casket. voking the chivalry of freedom to rescue and fend her in her extremity. Then it was that Patul us Johnson, a plebeian who had struggled with ob curity, for a small blast of the trump of fame, came the assistance of his country, claiming to be hampion of her cause. In the Senate right gal antly did he stem the torrent of secession, so incu ng the batred of conspirators that a price was p non his head, and he was forced to fly before secutors and from his East Tennessee home.

When the victorious arms of his government ove the traitors from the soil of Tennessee, Patul us was honored for his faith, and was placed his power as Military Governor of his State. Callin nd him the faithful few, who had fought t ht of freedom, he established law, order and gov nment from out of the chaos of treason, violence nd disgrace, invoking the assistance of all patriot ho held sacred their country's honor.

Patulcius Johnson opened the government of ate of Tennessee, by calling a Convention of th ople, who amended the Constitution of the Stat lishing the sinful curse of slavery, and limiting elective franchise to the true, tried friends of th overnment, and none others. He made proclama on of the acts of the Convention, acting in the orimary and sovereign capacity of the people, and illed for the election of a Governor and members the General Assembly. After proclaiming the uthority of this election, Patulcius nobly spoke as

Here I might well close this proclamation, b till be pardoned for adding that the action of the vention is wisely submitted to the loyal people rue source of all political power-for approva d I feel assured, as they appreciate the restoration good government, and the protection of their lives property, they will not hesitate to come forward n of the Convention. \* \* \* \* ing element from your midst, and by united a restore the State to its ancient moorings again d you may confidenly expect the speedy return peace, happiness and prosperity."

The people-the loyal people-appealed to in lan age so emotional, stimulated by their own patriism, rallied round the standard of liberty, ratified e amendments to the Constitution, elected a loya vernor and Legislative Assembly. Proclamation the fact was made by our Patulcius, and he took casion again to pronounce, truthfully and elo ently, as follows:

"A new cra dawns upon the people of Tennesse they enter upon a career guided by reason, law rder and reverence. The reign of brute force and rsonal violence has passed away forever. B ir own solemn act, at the ballot box, the shackle ave be n formally stricken from the limbs of more nan 275,000 slaves in the State. The unjust di tions in society fostered by an arrogant aristocra based upon human bondage, have been overthron tour whole social system RECONSTRUCTED basis of honest industry and personal worth .bor shall now receive its merited reward, and nesty, en rgy and enterprise their just apprecia-

Our newly elected Governor entered upon the disurge of his duties, in connection with the Legitive Assembly. Meanwhile Patulcius had bee omoted to the Vice Presidency of the Republi a reward of supposed merit, and as a tribute fro e loyal people of the country. He made an insu aral speech, attacking the bloated aristocracy very, and congratulating the plebeian worth e middle class-of which he claimed to be the repispirators of treason charged that Patulcius was unk (with joy or wine) when he spoke his piece is-the country cried aloud " if so, then in vis tas!" The assassin then struck down the pur riot, Abraham Lincoln, in the midst of his mod glory and in the prime of usefulness. Cru rger! that when it struck home upon the sacre

rtyc, created a Janus for its Nemesis The grave hid from mortal sight the victim the troved-the Vice President assumed the statio ich the law gave him, with the respect and con once of the men who had bestowed upon him the and office of the Republic. His words of loyalty ad truth were fresh upon his lips-scarce spoken ut a moment, and entered simultaneously with him portals of power. Alas for truth, wisdom and esty, once seated upon the throne, the pinacle of ambition, our President, who had been th PENER, now developing the Janus, became the atter - Patulcius" metamorphosed at once into

Treason was no longer odious, and traitors, in lies punishment, received pardon by the thousands was the Matatinus, the dawn of double-dealing ic era of broken promises and false words. Thos he worshipped at the shrine of treason elbowed sy and displaced the sage counselors of loyalty fering wine and incense to the fickle god, after the ion described in the satires of Horace, invoking ir Janus, with his bifrons. After debauchin nymph of loyalty, he imitates his myth by prof ng her the custody of the door-hinges, while the r itself is opened wide to receive the gorgon of

Those faithful ones, who rallied to his standard in ennessee, to "strike down at one blow the institutheir whilom leader-the true men who "struck the shackles from 275,600 slaves, and did away with the paid tax thereon. And mark you well ; what did ment Gov. Brownlow has cast to the winds the unjust distinctions of society, fostered by an arro- the President say as to this recommendation? "The judices engendered before the war, just as he did gant aristocracy based upon human bondage," now you may safely do." "I hope you will do it. ed themselves in the vocative, and the arroga stocracy duly and truly reconstructed on other asis than "honest industry and personal worth."cople," bave been deceived by the Janus who now pudiates the very acts of loyalty he first applauded. Men have been nominated for office in Tennes by Clusius Johnson that Patulcius Johnson (if lieve his words) condemned and repudiated-m who absolutely refused " with one voice and as or man to ratify the blow which struck down the it stitution of slavery." Janus now rewards those per sons who denounced him as Military Governor, who voted against "ratification," and who were the Confederate gray of treason, thus, by parity of reason ing, punishing and condemning those who donned he blue of loyalty at his call.

To speak plainly, the President has nominated for offices of profit and trust in Tennussee persons we known to him to have voted against ratification - Union? If so, the District of Columbia is out of nen who opposed and denounced him through 1 areer of loyalty-men men are corses were load and mare as much in the Union as the states. The differleep when he signed yr or the let us apply these features in the practical solution att, who was extelled by them as .

sposed amendments to our Constitution which have If this is not playing the "double-headed Janus," hen words mean nothing and acts are valueless .-Under the present tutelage of our President, the all freemen of the United States, except Indians not ages of the earth seem to have passed from golden. taxed, shall be citizens, equal before the law. That eliver, brazen, into the iron race described by Hes iod representation in Congress shall be in proportion to with grevious cares, toll and misery—a race where the citizens of the respective States; but that if any faith and justice will be in no repute-where the portion of the citizens of a State are disallowed the and aversion wrap themselves in their " white man- which such class represents shall not be counted in spended to.

The Report which has just been issued will be tles." and depart to the gods, leaving misery to man determining the representation. And that all per-Sand no defence against evil." Such an age as this, sons who as officers of the Government or State offices. dismal picture often drawn by moralists and poets, whave taken an oath to support the Constitution o

the United States, and have since given voluntary is fitting to be presided over by such a Janus as Anaid to the rebellion, shall be forever disqualific

KINGSTON, Tenn., July 9, 1866.

Mr. Editor :- During last week quite a discussion

was had at this place on the subjects of Radicalism

and Conservatism. The discussion was opened b

nyself on Tuesday, and followed on days succeed-

ing by Mr. Fleming, Col. Baxter, Col. Temple

and Col. Byrd, in the order stated. A reference to

the debates has been made by the editor of th

East Tennesseean, a strenuous advocate of w hat

know as the Conservative-Democratic Party, and a

the object of the editorial notices, as well as the

effect, is to do manifest injustice to Col. Temple and

myself, I submit for the consideration of the publi

Temple's speech, he assumed at length and showed

conclusively that what is known as the radical par

ty is composed of those who, not only are, but have

seen all the while the devoted friends of the Gov-

ernment in its adversity, as well as its prosperity

and that the conservative party, with but few ex-

ceptions, is composed of those who are or have been

its inveterate enemies. The exceptions referred t

he was willing to say were honest, patriotic men bu

were misguided and deceived as to their present ac-

ying into effect that determination agreed upon b

and withhold them from the hands of those wh

Thirdly, as to Negro Equality, he was not afrai

white and convince him (Col. T.) of his equalit

here would then be no ground of complaint on h

part. That none but the low and degraded would

lescend to the level of the inferior race. (The Em

Tennesseean reports him as intimating that the

black race WOULD become the equal of the white

and that the lower classes of the white race would

The Colonel supported the action of the body

Congress and our present State Government, an

showed that order had been brought out of confu

sion and credit out of discredit. The Colonel

Messrs, Fleming, Baxter and Byrd, made Pre-

lent Johnson the head-centre of the conservative

party, indorsing in general terms his policy, an

break-water which alone saved the country fro

being overwhelmed by the most terrible and re

lentless despotism with which the people had ever

been cursed. The most severe denunciations and

hise Law, the Freedman's Bureau Bill, the

Civil Rights Bill, the proposed amendments to the

United States Constitution, the Governor and Leg-

islature of Tennessee, and the Congress of the Uni-

ted States. That they were acting from corrupt

notives, intending to arrogate to themselves unlim-

ted and unending powers, and to fasten upon the

people unmeasurable oppressions, and awaep from

As the speeches of Mr. Fleming and Col. Baxte

ollowed and were intended to be responsive to mine

state the leading points presented by me o

1st. The late rebellion with its untold evils and

expenditures of blood and treasure, had one highly

mportant, good and valued result. It had solved,

satisfactorily, the great problem among the civilized

governments of the earth, "that man is capable

ument has been is, and will be maintained by th

ople. That the people's government of the Un

ed States was not, as had been predicted, both :

home and abroad, a failure, but a living, lasting and

glorious reality. That the greatest rebellion mark

ed in the chapters of the world's history, havin

all the advantages of numbers, material, intelleg

and time for its formation, had been speedily an

horoughly suppressed, and at its close our govern

nent was not found to be impoverished, broken

weakened, or dismantled, but that it had increase

in all its elements of power, wisdom and influence

And what power has effected so much in so short

time? The President and his Cabinet, the Con

gress and the commanding Generals? No! Th

people—the great body of the people have been th

efficient successful power. The intense and power

ful throbing of the great heart of the people prov-

ded the means, furnished the bone and sinews, gav

the wisdow and will, struck the blow and the worl

Another advantage gained by the rebellion wa

it has taught us where the danger to our govern

ment is, and how to avoid it, and that the lesson of

wisdom learned among scenes of blood would

never be forgotton or disregarded. The first de-

ception is the wrong of the deceiver-the second d

ception is the fault of the deceived. The peop

whose strong arms have sustained the life of the

cherished government, at so great a cost, are deter

mined that the hands of the same enemies shall no

again be permitted to strike a second blow. The

people thus determined are denominated the rad

cal party in the United States. They are uncon

ditional determined friends of the United State

What position or platform do they occupy? Pre

dent Johnson, whilst Military Governor of Ten

nessee, defined the ground-work, "That the loys

people of the State must control the government

be that number " five thousand or less," they mus

be the governing power. "Rebels must be disfran

chised and impoverished, because of their treaso

they had ceased to be citizens." That we must and

could not require less of them than of the honest

devoted foreigner who comes with a good will to

upport and maintain our government. He is r

quired, even with his good faith, to stand off for

Take another point-Negro Suffrage. Presider

hnson in 1865, in his dispatch to Gov. Sharkey,

of Mississippi, recommended limited negro suffrage,

embracing, 1st. All who could read the Constitu

tion in the English language, and write their names

the President mean what he said? I answer, yes

and he means it to-day. I know him well enough

o say that what he deliberately says he sticks to. I

think he is in error on that question, as I believe

the interest of both races is to colonize the blacks

Another point. President Johnson, at the break

ing out of the rebellion, in his place in the Senate

declared that the government possessed, within it

self, the right and power to preserve and save i

own life; and that if South Carolina and other

States proposing to act with her, persisted in the

proposed rebellion, the government ought to en

force the doctrine of coercion, and if need be, "sein

those States and hold them as conquered province.

Did he mean that? He did, just as he said it. I

conquered province a state or a territory? Sup

pose it is a territory, does that fact put it out of the

Union. The territories of the United Stat

ace is, one is a State, the other a Territory. Now

of the great questions before the country. The pro-

I think that both will do better separate. However

er, I may be wrong and the Pressdent right.

2d. All who owned \$250 worth of property, an

erm of years.

em every vestage of constitutional liberty.

pointed, powerful and convincing.

are or have been known as its avowed enemies.

irew Johnson of Tennesse

rom holding office, &c. Such is the substance o The world is familiar with the whole story-a col the proposed amendments presented by the Con-gress representing the great radical party of the fiding country betrayed by its chosen ruler at a time when the life of the nation depended upon a faithful adherence to the principles of human liberty re and undefiled. Reconstruction of treason, he How far do those amendmendments go? I ed to the Commonwealth, the slumbering revenge wer, not quite as far as the announced and declarrebellion, now threaten the Republic. Let all true policy of Androw Johnson, or certainly no furthe on stand firmer than ever. A few more Clarks. for the question of suffrage-Negro Suffrage, lle tournaments might, perhaps, gratify the worsippers of the Washingtonian Janus; but the exitizens not rendered infamous are excluded fr oition of such sorry chivalry will teach a lesson to he ballot-box, they should not be counted in appo uthern night-errantry more practical than the oning representation. The Southern States, exploits of "Don Quixotte de la Mancha." Letter from N. A. Patterson.

rebellion, have been conquered, but Congress hese amendments addresses them as States, not covinces; and what is yet more striking, is that Congress does not seek to annul the work of the resident's reconstruction policy, for if the State now organized under the President's action, adopt he proposed amendments they will stand as perfec-States with representation in Congress. As far as the clause disqualifying for office is concerned, Conress seems to have filled it full, heaped it up. is running over with Andrew Johnson. They hav aken his language, imbibed his spirit, and the mendment speaks his voice, if not as Preside ertainly as Governor of the noble State of Tenn ee. Let us inquire for a moment the reason up thich this disqualifying theory rests; and, in poi f fact, as contemplated by Andrew Johnson. If nan come before one of our courts and swear fall wilfully and knowingly to a matter material ne issue joined, you say he is guilty of the cri f perjury and sentence him to hard labor in enitentiary, and render him infamous-incapa f holding office, voting or giving testimony ritness. In a legal or moral sense how much l famous is the act of him who solemnly swears to upport the Constitution of the United States an nen willingly and wilfully levies war against it

eeking with all his power to dismantal and destroy

Rather we might ask, how much greater is the Secondly, as to the Franchise law it was but car Who were guilty as the responsible parties he great body of the loval people to retain in th etting up the late rebellion? The very class struck hands of its true friends, the reigns of Governmen own by this wholesome clause. Let the class the qualified be called up to answer for their guilt. he first charge completely proven is perjury. The and treason, and what shall the next be? Le of it. There was a difference of the races, but i et us call up the witnesses and see. Gathhe negro could e'evate himself to the level of the if you can, on an immense plain, the bodies of the and from all the fields of battle, hospitals and pri ons of the late rebellion. Let them lig or em up as dumb vet horrible witnesses, and on a skirts array the weeping widows and wailing o ans, caused by the fall of these victims; and the dd to the scene the countless millions of treasu spended or destroyed, and make still another ex ibit-the corruptions of morals and the breaking of the foundations of society, and you have by n imperfect item of the proof defining the grave fense. The voice of truth declares to this class o aders, "You are the guilty parties, you inrugura speech had the ring of the true loval metal, was d this horid scheme, and lead or forced the mas f the people into it." The voice of justice pronoun and hated party called radicals, say to the prisone wrong doers, lice as citizens but not as office he that he and the conservative party were the grea ers of the Government. You may live and ride upon the vessel but you shall not command it

stand at its helm. This leads us to the real bone of contention and ess. The President has made too free use of t Pardoning Power. Treason-instead of being ma ous-has became honorable-has acquired a digni y and respectability which may well awaken th ears of the true friends of the Government. Co ess, as the representative of the body of the loye eople, has determined that loyalty shall govern and ot be governed by disloyalty. To which I say

But let us repeat the question-Who are t embers of the radical party? and what does th rm signify? It means pure, thorough, uncor unded, unmixed loyalty, and on the test of loya so are the members of the party. They are the alified friends of the Government. There is not ng in the creed or policy of the party to invite a nemy of the Government; but can you say t ame of the party called the conservative party No, but you may search in vain for one who h en known as a rebel or copperhead who does a ast of his membership as a conservative. At th me time it is true that many who are true an val, are members of the conservative party. It times men have been liable to be deceived. ch I would say, study well your subject and occur onally look to the ear-marks of your compa I am compelled to believe that the difference 1

een the President and Congress is not as grethe general estimate makes it. I belie hat the President's objects and aims are right, hat he is mistaken as to the means employed effect them; and that some of his friends and rmer enemies, acting on those errors some w od and others with bad motives-would, but e power of the dominant party, inflict upon ; untry an injury that would be hard to remedy. One more word as to the radicals denounced ev are, as hideous, unwashed devils, with be nited exceptions they embrace the material that quered the rebellion. It was radicals who hor r streaming banners on fields of victory and to ph-it was radicals which wrenched the arm inson to surrender; and that party, call it wha ou will or may, having ruled the country in time war, will govern it, wisely too, in times of peace.

N. A. PATTERSON. The lines we publish below were written by a awyer in this State who never saw Governor rownlow. While curses, "deep and loud," are eaped upon him by East Tennessee traitors and opperheads, he is receiving the commendations of

#### oyal men throughout the country. To Gov. Wm. G. Brownlow.

I see within the prison cell.

A man of feeble frame; And yet there is a mighty spell, Exerted by his name.

Treason is rife throughout the land Its banners flout the sky; hat small devoted Union band, Must either yield or die.

He will not bow the knee to Baal.

Nor kiss the tyrant's rod; Nor prison bounds can aught avail, To change this man of God.

Him to the gallows they may ding. To die a shameful death;

Deep grief is on his noble brow But lofty still his tone. Anon there comes a mighty thron.

This fearless man to meet, And shouts of triumph loud and long. His looked for coming greet.

On Freedom's seil be proudly smals, With Freedom's flag above him; Surrounded by the willing hands And hearts of those that love him Time passes on and now once more

Within his native State; The captive, exile known of yore, We see chief-magistrate.

Long may be hold the sexis of place, The ensigns of command; Charged by the people's unbought grace. To rule his native land. DECATERVISES, Tenn., June 30, 1866.

## History of Tennessee Soldiers.

CAPT. GEO. E. GRISHAM, Editor Union Flag: DEAR SIR-General James P. Brownlow's Rep. Tennessee Troops has just made its appearance t is a book of seven hundred pages, printed on to erably good paper, and handsomely bound. It rincipally composed of the material parts of the Juster-out Rolls, with a few remarks concerns he organization and operations of the regimes ppended to the rolls of each. The work in may pacts is incomplete, on account of which Gen frownlow has determined to issue another v me, which will contain a short history of the n tary services of each officer, or of as many as ea e obtained. In order to facilitate the work and make it perfect and complete every man who had he honor to receive a commission in a Tenness egiment or Battery should, with as little delay a thle make out and forward to the Adjuta coneral of the State a full and complete history been presented by Congress to the States are, that this services during the war, giving also, the and place of his birth, and former occupation ; pla f residence at the commencement of the war and

ow. Please urge on officers the importance of this natter through the columns of the Flag; and as ery truly loyal man must feel a deep interest i ng on record the names and deeds of the pariots, who at their country's call left their hou vil-doer and the violent are most esteemed, and elective franchise, except for the cause of partici-and families to serve on the field of battle. I feel evil-loving envy accompany wretched man-shame pating in the late rebellion, then the population assured that the request will be promptly re-

F. M. McFALL.

Yours truly,

N ASHVILLE, July 2d, 1866.

confirmation of the Police Commis-

Yesterday morning the Senate confirmed the mination of Col. Stone, late U. S. A., and of Dr. W. Sparling, late U. S. A., as Commissioners of Metropolitan Police for this city. The Board not consist of Messrs. Davis, Sparling and Stone, an rill enter upon the discharge of their duties in We have every confidence that they wi n golden opinions from all sorts of people, sa thy political partisans, as the Comm nphis are doing. In spite of the denunciation nd threats of the rebel organs, the vote for the cor rmation stood 18 to 2, just nine to one, a majorit arge enough for practical purposes. During the tiscussion of the nominations, Mr. Carrigan made s usual Constitutional objections, which Mr. Sendemolished in handsomd style. Mr. Frazier, ion taking his usual enlarged view of things, inqu

t if Col. Stone was a native of Tennessee. Mr. Trimble replied no; he was a native of M chusetts, a very good State to be born in. The rebel leaders are utterly dumbfounded at the nexpected action of the Senate, and grit the eth in impotent wrath. The large majority he citizens are probably well pleased. The Com

Swords and Pitchers.—"Pap" Thomshead for the sword of the National Fair. Tromss, 570; Howard 397; Cherman ormer received a plumper of 555 voteew Haven, Conn.

The voting at the National Fair on the solid er pitcher, to be presented to the President Phaddeus Stevens, is progressing briskly. So fa Mr. Stevens is ahead nearly four to one.

PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVICE,-Fond Dr. Wh er's advertisement in another column. THE BEST FIVE CENT CIGAR.

the Cheap TobaccoStore on Cumberland Street

THE BEST FIVE CENT CIGAR.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

#### ITOH! ITOH! ITOH SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH WHEATON'S OINTMENT

Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours. Also cures SALT BHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS. Also cures SALT KHEUM, CLUERS, CHILBLAINS, at it ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For an y all druggists. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & PO ER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, it will browarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the Units

### AYER'S PILLS.

ARE you sick, teeble and o plaining? Are you out of or with your system deranged our feelings uncomfortable? Ti toms are often the preclud as illness. Some fit of sicks seping upon you, and should ted by a timely use of the rig aedy. Tako Ayer's Pills, a ase out the disordered hung

althagain. They stimulate the functions of the hod deranges its natural functions. These if not relieved, pon themselves and the surrounding organs, produ al aggravation, suffering and derangement. While selling of health again. What is true and so apparent ivial and common complaint is also true in many of th scated and dangerous distempers. The same purgatiexpels them. Caused by similar obstructions and d ments of the natural functions of the body, they lly and many of them surely cured by the same means e who know the virture of these Pills will neglect to them when suffering from the disorders they cure, s on, Heartburn, Rheumstism, Dropsy, Worms and Sup They are Sugar Coated, so that the most sensitive can tak em easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicin

AYER'S AGUE CURE.

or the Speedy and Certain Cure of In termittent Fever, or Chills and Fever. Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague Periodical Headache, or Billious Headache, and Billious Fevers; indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in billary derangement, caused by the ma

tills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other se medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injur ner ner does it produce eninism or any injurious effe Shaking brothers of the army and the west, try ared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold ets and Dealers everywhere, in Knoxville, at wholesa

MRS. WINSLOW'S MYSTIC PILLS r females are the only reliable female pills in the market, ey are mild, and no bad effect arises from their use. Pa rs for a good article, rather than one dollar for a po Mrs. Winslow's Pills are superior to all others. ce 32 per box, or three boxes for low's Mystic Pills—take none other.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY KILLER

#### ... ERRORS OF YOUTH.

Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debil ature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscret or the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all it, the recipe and directions for making the simple ren tiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in learn JOHN B. OGDEN No. 12 Chambers Street, New York.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP. a celebrated toilet Sonp, in such universal deman the choicest materials, is mild : nollient in its nature, fragrantly scented. extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin-

sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 5-521-1 ----A Crown of Glory.

Every man, weman child who has used

Sterling's Ambrosia

filling to recommend it. Three years of rapidly i using sale have made the Ambrosia famous all over IT IS WARRANTED TO PLEASE.

It cures Itching of the Head. It Makes New Hair Grow on Bald Head-It Prevents the Hair from Falling Out. It Renders the Hair Soft and Glossy. Cleuses the Scalp. Cools the Heated Brow. Remov

ndruff. Cures Nervous Headache. Cures Baldnes sures Luxument Locks. Inclines Hair to Curl. S rsedes Wigs. Kills Hair Eaters. Good effect appa TO THE LADIES WE SAY

ne Ambresia will suit you to a T. Elegently put at Delicately Perfumed. Patronized by Opera Singers an Actresses. Sold in splendid boxes or cartons, containing we large buttles: No.2 for morning-No. 1 for evening TERLING'S AMBROSIA is the best, most agreeable and effective toilet article in the world. To prove this

STERLING'S AMBROSIA MANUFACTURING CO 215 Fulton Street, New York.

## MARRIED,

Near Bull's Gup, on the 8th instant, by James H. Walker L. JOHN McCALLOUGH and Miss BACHEL E. THOMP ON, all of Hawkins county, Tennessee. On the 3d instant, near Paris, Illinois, at the residence of the bride's father, by Boy. — Newell, Colonel M. L. PAT-TERSON, and Miss NATTIE E. SLEMONS, daughter of

At the confidence of the bridge mather, in Knox up sun., on Thursday evening July 12th, 1860, by the Rev. J. ph Milburn, Captain JOHN T. CHILES and Miss SALLI When youth is past, and wrinkled age appears ; May neither, to the other, seem in years.

# n Magristown, Fenn, on the 25th ult., LILLIE, infat ighter of W. E. M. and P. J. Neal, aged three months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### CHANCERY COURT-ROGERSVILLE. ACCOUNTS BEEGIE THE MASTER.

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at my office at the corut house in Rogersville, Tenn., I ill on the lat day or August , 1866, proceed to take and state e accounts ordered in the case of James T. Shields and F. Milker son, Assignees, &c., and James T. Shields, in his own pht, and P. L. Hale, vs. Orville Rice and others. On August 3d, 1866, in the case of W. W. Etter. Execut., vs. S. D. Williams and others. On August 4th, 1866, case of Eli A. Cox and others. All persons interested failing to attend, are hereby notifihat said accounts will be proceeded with exparts.

July 18, 1866, 2t J. B. PACE, C. & M.

#### MONTAGUE STREET, BROOKI VN. THIS INSTITUTION FOR THE ED L UCATION of young ladies has been in successful opera

BROOKLIN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

nd polished education. A pleasant home is furnished in th annily of the Principal, whose special attention is given to the samily of the Principal, whose special attention is given to social cultivation and improvement of his pupils.

The Academic Year will commence the 17th of Septembreat. For particular information, reference can be made Messes, George W. Mabry and James H. Cowan, patrons the Seminary; also to Col. O. P. Temple, all of Knoxville. O. P. Temple, all of Knoxville. GHARLES H. WEST, Principal

200 DOZEN BROOMS, AT MANU PACTURER'S prices to merchants at COWAN, MCCLUNG & CO.

\$250 DOLLARS REWARD

ALL WHO SHALL SHALL SEE THESE WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE known to me that a certain JOHN NANCE, charged ith having committed a foul and atrocions Munice on the h day of October, 1864, upon the body of William C. McBen, te of our county of Grainger, has shed from justice and is

any person or persons who may apprehend the said John ance, and deliver him to the Sheriff or Jaffor of our county Knox, in order that justice in that behalf may be had and

Said Names is about 35 years of age, five feet eight inchesigh, weighs about 110 pounds, dark hair, blue eyes, and of ad moral character. He is supposed to be barking in the counties of Knox and Grainger, where he is well known.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my SEAL, hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Nashville, on the 28th day of June, 1882.

By the Governor:

A. J. FLETCHER, Secretary of State. y the Governor: W. A. J. FLETCHER, Secretary of State.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. FARM OF TWO HUNDRLD ACRES 134 miles from Telford's Deput, on the East Tennesses, 135 miles from Jonesberg, 35 miles from Jonesberg, 35 miles from sington College, in Vashington county, Tennesses, 140 s of which is cleared, 60 Acres in timber ere is a good Meadow, a fine Orchard, and as line a Spring on the farm. here is a good Meadow, a fine Orchard, and in line a Spring here is in East Tennessee, on the farm. For convenience wills, schools and churches, this faam is unsurpassed—re is a spring of never failing water in every field on the e, a two story brick dwelling with six rooms, and necessarily buildings. It is an excellent Wheat, Grass, and torn as of sale ledgess. E. G. SHANNON, teles, at Ya. 201. West Bultimore St. Bult

and Sheet-Iron Wares, Stoves, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

METAL ROOFING ay Street, 3d House North of Union Street

Basting Spoons. Brooms, Shaker. Tubs. Washboards. Scrub-brushes, Whitewash Brushes.

TABLE CUTLERY, SHOT GUNS, RIFLES. KETTLES, AND HOLLOW WARE, 00 Kegs of Nails, of every size and varie

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

PROPOSALS. DROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Knoxxille and Kentucky Bailtoni any until the 25th inst., for the construction of the Tres-ork required on their line between Copper Ridge and n. viz. — DO (four hundred) feet, 28 (twenty eight) feet. Copper Ridge, 400 (four hundred) feet, 28 (twenty eight th, at Jordan's Branch: four hundred feet, twenty feet t Clinch River. The timber to be White Oak the Tree e on the plan of that at Knob Fork six miles north of file. The work to be completed by October 1st, on the October and by November 1st, 190%, on the fast described by October 1st, and the Chief Englineer, R. and K. Raitross Company

No. 6 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

Decision of the Supreme Court.

HOMAS H. CALDWELL, Attorney General and Re-TALBERT PANNING, in error, vo. ENGLII PLY.

dly made and disallowed by the court, and an appeal to prosecuted to this court.
rious questions were presented in the record, which but discussed with much real and ability on both side. The which we do in necessary to notice, arises out of the god; t by default. It is insisted that it was taken before the

gal paper as the defendant would be bound to notice by
or otherwise. A paper is said to be filed when it is dealy
to the proper officer, and by him consider to be kept, on
and papers put together and tied in bundle are craffed a
I Baurice, title "Lieb, "citing Vin. Ab. 211. The Clerk's
resement, under our practice, is necessary to give the oppoparty notice of the true time at which the declaration or
was filed, so that he may know when to plend or reply,
it is not an absolute prerequisite to the validity of the
aration or plea, as clearly appears it am the language of
statute itself. The statute, in terms, authorizing the courf,
notion, to reject a paper we independ. Or at his discretion
ufficient cause shown to reteam it on the the and

curable negligence fail to take advantage of it, they can after judgment, be heard to complain. is next insisted that there is a fatal variance between it ation and the judgment by default. The writ and de-th, as it is alleged, are in toot, and the judgment in on We do not think the ground of defense an le maintain

the force of the judgment, and when excluded altograhed no degree diminish of cleared its operation and effect. They ex therefore, merely surplusage, and under the Code, section 578, may be rejected, even after judgment by the court in hick the judgment was readered, or the revieing court to which the cause may be removed.

But admitting judgment by default to be valid, it is corribet sisted that his Honor, the Circuit Judge, evend in refusing set it aside, and in support of this proposition the intervenion of the war and the affeliavit of the plaintiff in even is relied one. The courts are bound to take judicial notice of the expense of the late war, and its effect to a chosure the

to two other atterness to look after me cane through some misapprehension, had failed t

of the attorney of the plaintiff in error to read the secundary, there was no substainer motion to set and uniquent in support of which it could be read. The rain of the Circuit Judge to grant a new trief on the execution excit of inquiry is also assigned as error, and we are a to reverse in the factorial. The indicatance with which court interferes in matters of practice, with the distriction is inferior courts is too well-settled new to admit of concess. But this discretion must always be a legal, and not ribitrary discretion. If the latter, and is effects the marfithe action it is the duty of this court to interpose for protection of right.

the call proceeded notil all the causes upportioned to the week of the term were passed; and about three hundress called un the docket of the second week of the term r this cause was, as it is alleged, without notice, called up if order and contrary to the catablished practice of the and the writ of inquiry executed. The attorney for aintiff in error protected against this irregularity, and moved the court to extend the polyment by details effected to support his motion by a second allidavit of his t, but the court refused to hear the affidavit in support of notion to set as to the judgment, but said he would be in

a motion for a new trial. a motion for a new trail, and the jury was empanieded, and the of inquiry executed, whereupon the plaintid in error of the court for a new trail, and shortly thereafter prod the court for a distance of the court had refused to d and read the affidavit which the court had refused to on the second application to set aside the judgment by alt with five others, including the affidavit of his attor-From these affidavits it appears, and especially in the vit of his attorney, that he expected to defend the execu-

of the writ of inquiry, and to prove that the slave Spen-eras of little value, but that his witnesses were not in al-lance, and that he had been surprised by the call of the at of its order, court referred the motion for a new trial, which, under

MILLIGAN, Judge.

Polish, &c., &c.

ty, for sale low at the

outhern and Western Exchange Office

CORRESPONDENTS AND SPECIAL

DGES-SAM MILLIGAN, JAMES C. SHACKELFORD AND ALVIN HAWRINS.

his is an action of tresspace on the case, brought in the mit Court of Davidson, to recover damages for the conver of a slave called Spancer, who, it as is alleged, was killed le in the employment of the plaintiff in error. There was ment by default for the defendant, in error, and a writ of intra awarded; and the damages, on its execution, assessed jury at \$900. Motions to set aside the judgment by the t, and the verdict of the jury assessing the damages, wer-

lied, with the time and date, and for want of such a ment, may be rejected by the court on motion, unless clent cause be shown."
Is insisted that this provision of the Code is imperation
that a declaration, which accident or design may have
sed on the Sie without the Clerk's indoors ment, is not sen in
gal paper as the defendant would be bound to notice by

the execution of the summons and its return times the parties in person or by attorney to be present in it and superintending their cause, and if by their own they waive the right the law confers upon them, or through

The judgment, it is true, is concluded a wakward phrase y, but under our liberal practice it contains every requitomake it availed judgment, and is form a sufficient as to the writ and declaration. The objectionable words, mesoned by the some performance of his produce, and nothing he force of the judgment, and when excluded altogether

ind on a former day of the term been regularly entered on the day next following thermatics, called up, and aft-ment supported by the affidavit of the plaintiff in error erly overruled and discharged. Hence, on the applica f the attorney of the plaintiff in error to read the se-

or the action it is the only of this court to interpose for protection of right; an established practice adopted for the Chroni Court so in Nashville, under the provisions of the Cole, section 6, causes on the trial locket are apportioned for each week under this rule of practice this cares was noted. Note that the regular could of locket. When it was reached, a motion was extend, as inbufore shown, to set aside the tudgment by default, th, on the following day, was regularly deposed of. After the call proceeded until all the cares apportioned to the

the court referred the motion for a new trial, which, under the circumstances of the case, we think, was error. The first of practice, established, as they appear to have been, by a authority of law, were certainly arbitrarily disregarded, far pet least, as to throw the plaintiff in error of his guard, and to afford him firth or no opportunity to present his win-esses on the inquiry of damages. This behalf a perfect right of do. The judgment by default established the right to mintain the action, and as a consequence to seem damages,— but the quantity of damages remained open to be ascertained y proof; and on the whole case, we list constrained to grant mew trial, so far only as the assuessment of damages are con-formed. Judgment reversed.

Attest: J. G. FRAZER, Clerk.

ddress E. G. SHANNON, No. 304, West Baltimore St., Baltimore, M.

J. SHIRER & CO. MANUFACTURERS AND DUALERS IN

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. HOUSE KEEPER'S EMPORIUM.

Buckets-Shoe Brushes, Mason's Blacking, Stove

STOLS, SHOT AND FISHING TACKLE, BRASS